(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2615.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1797.

BRUSSELS, *November* 24.

THE Austrian corps commanded by general Neu, has again advanced from its intrenced position before Mentz, and taken post on the banks of the Selts. The enemy have pushed their advanced posts even across that river, whilst the French confined themselves to concentrate their force within the line, which extends from Bingen to Kaiserslautern. This movement of the Austrians has brought on several very smart engagements between the light troops of both parties, wherein the French and Imperialists have alternately proved victorious. In one of these affairs the republican general Klein surprised the whole chain of the enemy's advanced posts, put them completely to the rout, took a great number of men and horses, and forced the Austrians to recross the Selts in the utmost disorder. After this expedition the French resumed their former position.

From the Lower Rhine we learn, that on the first of this month (21st of November) a very brisk action likewise took place on the Banks of the Sieg. The republicans attacked the advanced posts of the Austrians, who defended themselves in so vigorous a manner, that the former were obliged to fall back.

The army of the North, encamped in the front of Mulheim, is under marching orders.

STRASBURG, *November* 28.

The blood still runs in torrents on the banks of the Rhine. It is now midnight. I finish my letter to the sound of cannon which are now firing at Kehl with such force as to shake every window in Strasburg. The engagement has lasted since 7 o'clock this evening. It is the first time that we have had a night affair so violent as this appears to be.

PARIS, *November* 29.

The messenger sent to London by lord Malmesbury is returned, and the negotiations are resumed. They have at last made a step forward; for after childishly refusing to explain himself on the principle of compensation, set forth by lord Malmesbury, our learned minister assumes in the most positive manner, enlightened, no doubt, by a fortnight study, and also a little by the lessons of the writer, who proved to him that there was no impropriety in acknowledging this principle, and that it was indeed pledging ourselves to very little, because we reserved still the full power of shewing ourselves as difficult as we pleased respecting the nature and the extent of the exchanges and proportionate compensations. At least the first difficulty of formality has been done away, which is certainly something, as the official diplomatic notes will shew.

If our plenipotentiary, instead of his last insignificant answer, had returned that which he now gives, and formerly admitted, as he now does, the principle of compensation, he would have accelerated the issue of the negotiation by a fortnight, and would have not appeared to be a man who quibbles and recedes, and pretends to have already said what in fact he had not said. We might go on and ask of him a little less dryness and asperity of language; but his diplomatic education cannot be perfect all at once.

By lord Malmesbury's answer, which we do not suppose he will send to his cabinet by a courier, as the question addressed by the Directory must have been foreseen, we shall see, whether he will also make use of more frankness in his overtures: whether he will relinquish his perplexing and dictating course, with men who despise and cannot patiently bear the delay of formalities.

That of the two governments which, without losing itself in the labyrinth of formalities, shall announce with precision and moderation, the principal conditions upon which it wishes to negotiate, will prove the sincerity of its pacific intentions, conciliate the general opinion, and make it a terrible weapon against its enemy. It would be worthy of the Directory to set this great and fine example of loyalty and good faith.

LONDON, *December* 2.

Some letters from Lisbon, delivered out on Saturday, announce the preparations making in Portugal by sea and land, as war they find is not to be averted. Several men of war are fitting in the Tagus and camps are about forming on the frontiers, which are to amount to 60,000 men. The prince of Brazil, it was said takes the field with the troops.

Dec. 5. The most important article of intelligence which the Paris Journals bring us, is the following correspondence between lord Malmesbury and M. de la Croix, in which the public will see that the principle of compensation, so exactly insisted on at the beginning of negotiation, is formally and literally agreed to by the French, as it was before implied and insisted on. We do not restrain the recollection of our opinions on the subject, and we should not now recal the interpretation which we put on the former concession of the point made by the French minister, if it were not to shew the futility of the invectives that were thrown out upon us by some of our contemporaries on account of our reading. Having admitted the principle, the two countries are now fairly to issue upon terms; and if we may give credit to the information of the best political circles, Mr. Ellis will speedily return to Paris with the precise concessions to be offered and demanded by England. [*Morn. Chron.*]

NOTE

From lord Malmesbury to the minister for foreign affairs.

The court of London having been informed of what passed after the receipt of the last memorial delivered, by their order, to the minister for foreign affairs, find that there is not any thing whatever to be added to the answer made by the undersigned to the two questions which the Directory thought proper to address to them.

They wait then, with the greatest interest for an explanation of the sentiments of the Directory, with regard to the principle proposed, on their part, as the basis of the negotiation, and the adoption of which appeared to the best means of accelerating the progress of a discussion so important to the happiness of so many nations.

The undersigned has, in consequence received orders to renew the demand of a frank and precise answer on this subject, in order that his court may know, with certainty, whether the Directory accept the said proposition; whether they desire to make any change or modifications whatever in it; or lastly, whether they will propose any other principle that may promote the same end.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris, November 26, 1796.

ANSWER

Of the minister for foreign affairs to lord Malmesbury's note.

In answer to the note delivered yesterday, November 26 (old style) by lord Malmesbury, the undersigned minister for foreign affairs, is instructed, by the Executive Directory, to observe, that the answers made on the 5th and 22d of last Brumaire, contained an acknowledgment of the principle of compensation, and that in order to remove every pretext for farther discussion on that point, the undersigned, in the name of the Executive Directory, now makes a formal and positive declaration of such acknowledgment. In consequence lord Malmesbury is again invited to give a speedy and categorical answer to the proposition made to him on the 22d of last Brumaire, and which were conceived in these terms: "The undersigned is instructed by the Executive Directory, to invite you to point out with all possible expedition, and expressly, the objects of reciprocal compensation which you have to propose."

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

7 Frimaire (Nov. 27) 5th year.

ANSWER

Of lord Malmesbury to the note of the minister of foreign affairs, dated the 7th Frimaire, Nov. 27.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, in answer to the note dated this morning, and which has been transmitted to him on the part of the minister of foreign affairs, hastens to assure him that he will not lose a moment in communicating it to his court, from which he must still expect ulterior orders, before he can explain himself with respect to the important matter which it contains.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris, November 27.

Dec. 10. The marquis of Bute arrived in town on Wednesday evening from the continent, and yesterday he had an interview with the secretary of state for the foreign department.

Accounts have been received in town from the Mediterranean, by the Audacious of 74 guns, captain Gould, which state that the Spanish fleet having put to sea, had met with a violent gale of wind, in which La Trinidada had run down a large frigate, and that the fleet had been dispersed—five sail had put into Minorca, and three into Carthagena, dismasted, and the rest of the fleet remained unaccounted for.

By the last arrival from Paris we are given to understand that the future progress of the negotiation cannot be made so public as the previous steps have been. It is said that lord Malmesbury intimated to M. de la Croix,

"That he had assurances of being authorised to propose specific terms of concession; but that his Britannic majesty did not think that the object of the negotiation was likely to be promoted by the habit of publishing the official communications on both sides, thereby exciting the passions of the public on the topics in discussion before they were maturely weighed. It was his desire therefore, to suggest the propriety of abstaining from this practice for now in this diplomacy, and to recommend that the specific terms of concession on both sides should be exchanged until the propositions had undergone, at least, a fair and uninfluenced discussion."

The answer of the Directory to the foregoing suggestion is stated to have been to the following effect:

"That they had chosen the concourse of public discussion, that all the world might be made parties to the negotiation, and judge between the two governments—but if it was the desire and wish of the English court to prefer a close deliberation, they could have no objections."

INVASION OF IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, December 1.

"Yesterday our city experienced a scene of confusion that I can scarcely describe.

"At eight o'clock in the morning, an express arrived from the mayor of Cork, stating, that several sail of French line of battle ships, convoying a thousand flat bottomed boats, with one hundred and fifty thousand men, were plainly discernible, standing to us for the shore, and making preparations for landing.

"The lord lieutenant immediately sent for the commander in chief, who summoned a council of war, at which all the staff officers were present; and while they were deliberating what to do, the report circulated like wild fire through every part of the metropolis; and by one o'clock it was asserted on Change, that 400,000 men had made good their landing, murdered all the men in Crookhaven, ravished the women, and then set fire to the town, which was soon reduced to ashes; and that they afterwards marched for Cork, with intent to put all the men to death there, to plunder that city, and reduce it to a heap of ruins.

"The privy council was assembled in the great council chamber; the general officers in another part of the castle. All the inhabitants of the city and suburbs who had red coats put them on. Fierce cocked hats, cockades, swords and fire-locks were to be found in every street; and to say the truth, there seemed to be the appearance of alacrity; and though much confusion was to be found, no dismay was visible.

"Expresses were immediately dispatched to order the people to drive all their cattle from the coast, into the interior, and to remove their valuables; and a messenger was sent to England with this alarming intelligence.

"At two o'clock rumour annihilated Cork, Waterford, and Kinsale, and announced the enemy on his march to Dublin, laying waste to every town and village through which he travelled, and that the *Peep of day boys* had joined him and were his guides.

"At four o'clock another express arrived from the mayor of Cork, with the agreeable intelligence that the seventy sail of French line of battle ships, with one thousand flat bottomed boats, and an hundred and fifty thousand men, turned out to be the homeward bound East-India fleet, on their way to Plymouth! and that the burning down Crookhaven was nothing more than a *chimney on fire!*

"The council broke up—the citizens took off their scarlet coats, the guns and swords were laid up, and the heads of the university exclaimed, *Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.*

Dec. 12. Mr. Ellis, we understand, sets off this morning on his return to Paris; he carried with him, it is said, the instructions to lord Malmesbury, respecting the terms of compensation to be presented to the Executive Directory; these instructions were finally settled at a cabinet council, held on Saturday.

Admiral Vanderput has taken two Spanish ships from the Havanna, richly laden. One of them arrived off Portsmouth on Friday evening.

Dec. 13. The Olive Branch, an American vessel which was taken and carried into Portsmouth, a few days ago by the Audacious man of war, on examination, appears to have 37 thousand stand of arms instead of 20 thousand as first stated, and above 25 pieces of artillery, mostly brass, among which latter are some of the park artillery left by the duke of York before Dunkirk.

Dec. 15. This day we received the French Journals to the 12th instant, the following are the leading particulars—

Louvet, in his paper of the 11th, says, a letter from Milan announces, that the flag of distress is flying on the ramparts of Mantua. He adds, that news which appears to be more certain, is, that Kleber, with 30,000 men, has passed the Rhine at Oppenheim, to annoy the operations of the archduke at Kehl.

Letters from Strasburg announce, that the bridge of Kehl has been destroyed, which make it more likely that the place will fall into the hands of the Austrians.

A letter from Neuwied states, that the archduke has refused an armistice requested by Moreau.

The English have visited the isle of Elba, but have left it on way there. It is thought they are about to return thither in considerable force.

The Brest fleet still remains in the Road; it has six thousand troops on board.

…ing further has transpired respecting the negotiation for peace. In the interim, the Directory send … to Vienna, the emperor to Petersburg, and Lord Malmesbury to London.

PORTLAND, *January* 30.

ARMY OF ITALY.

From a PARIS paper of Dec. 1.

Until we shall receive the reports of the commander in chief, Buonaparte, the activity of the operations of the army of Italy not having yet allowed him to give an account of the successes he has obtained, we publish here a letter from general Berthier, commander of the general staff, containing an analysis of his glorious victories.

The divisionary general commander of the state, to general Baraguay d'Hilliers, commandant of Lombardy.

" Head quarters at Verona,
Nov. 19, fifth year.

" At length, my dear general, after the boldest manœuvres, the most obstinate conflicts, and eight days spent without taking off my boots, we just defeated general Alvinzy and his army, which we have pursued to Vicenza. Five thousand prisoners, three thousand men killed and wounded, four flags, and twelve guns are the fruit of these victories. Alvinzy is about to rally behind the Brenta.—Davidovich, who is ignorant of what is become of Alvinzy, is on the right bank of the Adige, after having forced Vaubois's division, and having advanced to the other side of Rivoli. We are fearful that he is retreating; if he is still at this time in his positions, to-morrow he will be ours, with the six thousand men he commands. *Vive l'armée d'Italie!* Mantua will soon be in the hands of the republicans.

" Never were actions fought with so much obstinacy. We have had two generals mortally wounded, and five others of whose recovery hopes are entertained. Among the killed we reckon two of the commander in chief's aid-de-camps, and an adjutant-general.

" I have not time to say any more. We have still to fight. There will be no repose until the enemy shall be destroyed.

(Signed) " ALEX. BERTHIER."

Message from the Executive Directory to the Councils, dated 10 Frimaire, Nov. 30, fifth year.

" Citizens Legislators,

" We wait impatiently for the official dispatches of the commander in chief, Buonaparte, to communicate to you the decisive victory which has just been obtained under his command, by the army of Italy. Never was that brave army placed in so critical a position. The enemy had made the greatest efforts: they had brought from the interior of the states all that they had left of disposable forces. These troops they had marched to their destination with the utmost speed, and had contrived to form in Italy a new army, more considerable than the two former, already exterminated, before the succours sent from the interior of France, to the commander in chief, Buonaparte, could form a junction with the army of Italy. It required nothing less than the genius of that intrepid warrior, the talents of the general officers and of the individuals who seconded them at the price of their blood, and the zeal and constancy of all our brave brethren in arms, to triumph over so many obstacles which the despair of our enemies had opposed to us.

" The result of the bloody conflicts which were fought for eight successive days, is the loss on the part of the enemy of twelve thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns. The present position of the armies promises new successes, and the capture of Mantua, on which the fate of Italy depends.

(Signed) " BARRAS, President,
" LEGARDE, Sec'ry Gen."

Letter from genereral Berthcir, chief of the staff of the army of Italy.

" Head quarters at Verona,
Nov. 19, fifth year.

" The activity in which we have been for this fortnight past would not permit me to write to you as often as I could have wished, but the commandant of Lombardy, to whom I sent a summary account of our movements, must have transmitted you a copy of the same.

" Since our last affair at Caldero, which took place on the 22d (November 12) and wherein, after an obstinate combat, the two armies remained in their positions, general Alvinzy had effected his junction with a column from Tyrol, and had an army of upwards of 40,000 men.

" On the 24th (November 14) the hostile army was in presence, and preparing to give a pitched battle. General Buonaparte, apprised of the enemy's intentions, immediately made manœuvres to frustrate them.

" In the night between the 24th and 25th (November 14th and 15th) he ordered the division of general Vaubois to guard the position of Rivoli, to keep in check the column of the enemy's right wing, commanded by general Davidovich. The castle and citadel of Brescia, Verona, the posts of Peschiera and Legnago were in a respectable state of defence. The commander in chief stationed four corps of light troops and flying artillery to defend the passages of the Adige; in the same night he had a boat-bridge raised at Ronco, to pass the Adige, to fall unexpectedly upon general Alvinzy's rear, cut off his communications, take his magazines and his park of artillery, deprive him of all means of subsistence, and at last to attack him from the rear. Before day break the divisions of Massena and Angereau had already crossed the Adige, and advanced on two roads, which cross an impassable marsh of several miles.

" The column of the left, commanded by general Massena, was the first to fall in with some of the enemy's out posts; which it worsted; that of the right, commanded by general Angereau, having also repulsed several hostile posts, was stopped at the village of Arcole, occupied by the Austrians, whose fire flanked the dyke on which it was necessary to pass to penetrate thither. Arcania, which bordered this dyke on the side of the village, prevented its being turned; it was therefore necessary, in order to become masters of it, to pass through their fire, and cross a small bridge defended by several embattled houses, from which the enemy directed a terrible fire. Our troops pushed several times forwards with charge steps, to carry the bridge, but not having in the first instance displayed the same boldness as they did at the bridge of Lodi, they were repulsed in their repeated attempts; in vain had general Angereau, with a standard in his hand, advanced at the head of the column to take Arcole.

" The commander in chief, who was informed of the difficulties which the divisions of general Angereau had to sustain, gave orders to general Guieux to march down the Adige, with a corps of 2000 men, and to pass the river under cover of our light artillery, at a ferry which was at the distance of two miles below Ronco, facing Alberedo; he had orders to march to the village of Arcole to turn it: but that was a long march, the day was far gone; and it was of the highest importance to capture Arcole, in order to get into the enemy's rear before they were able to learn our movement.

" The commander in chief advanced with his whole staff at the head of the division of Angereau; he reminded our brothers in arms of their being the same men that had forced the bridge of Lodi. He seemed to perceive a sentiment of enthusiasm, and was determined to profit by it. He leaped off his horse, seized a standard, rushed forward at the head of the grenadiers, and ran to the head of the bridge, crying, " Follow your general!" The column instantly moved on, and we were at the distance of 30 yards from the bridge, when the terrible fire of the enemy assailed the column, and made it fall back the very moment when the enemy were going to take flight. It was at the same instant that generals Vignolle and Lasne were wounded, and that Muiron, aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, was killed.

" The commander in chief and his staff were overwhelmed; the commander in chief himself was thrown from his horse into a marsh, from whence, under the enemy's fire, he extricated himself with difficulty; he mounted again, the column rallied, and the enemy durst not come forth from their intrenchments.

" Night began, when general Guieux arrived courageously at the village of Arcole, and finally carried it; but he retired in the night, after having made many prisoners, and carried off four pieces of cannon.

" The enemy had time to be aware of our movement; they had begun to send off all their baggage and magazines to Vicenza, and concentrated almost their whole force towards Ronco, to give battle; and before day break they occupied the village of Arcole with considerable force.

" On the 26th (Nov. 16,) at day break, the enemy attacked us on all points; the column of general Massena, after an obstinate conflict, worsted the enemy, took 1500 prisoners, and carried off six pieces of cannon and four stand of colours.

" The column of general Angereau likewise repulsed the enemy, but could not succeed in forcing the village of Arcole, which was again attacked several times. You will judge of the obstinacy of the different attacks upon this village, where seven generals were wounded.

" The same evening the commander in chief himself marched to the canal on the right of the Adige, with a column who carried fascines, with a view of establishing a passage, which could not be done on account of the current; then the adjutant general Vial, who was at the head of the column, forded the canal, up to his neck in water, but he was obliged to repass it: it was at that moment that Elliot, aid-de-camp to the commander in chief, was killed.

" The following night the commander in chief gave orders to throw a bridge over the canal, and a new attack was combined for the 27th (Nov. 17) The division of general Massena was to attack on the left of the causeway, and that of general Angereau for the third time, the celebrated village of Arcole, while a third column was to cross the canal to turn that village. Part of the garrison of Porto Legnago, with fifty horses and four pieces of artillery, received orders to turn the enemy's left, for the purpose of operating a diversion.

" The attack began at day break, the fight was obstinate, Massena's column met with less obstacles, but that of Angereau was again repulsed at Arcole, and falling back in disorder to the bridge of Ronco, when the division of Massena, who had followed the movement, made a retrograde motion towards the division of Angereau and disposed itself to join it for the purpose of making a fresh attack upon the enemy, who were for this time put to flight, and who, seeing themselves turned by the left, were forced to decide, then the pass was complete, they abandoned all their positions, and retreated to Vicenza in the night.

" On the 28th (Nov. 18.) at day break, part of the French army pursued the enemy to Vicenza, took several barges laden with their pontoon boats, picked up some prisoners, and many wounded, and the others arrived under the walls of Verona.

" During our success at Ronco, our left wing, commanded at Rivoli, which place the enemy occupies at this very moment. The right wing of the Imperial army, commanded by general Davidovich, will be attacked to-morrow by superior forces, and must entirely fall into our power, or if it evacuates the place, it will be pursued to Tyrol. Then the army of Alvinzy, separated and half destroyed, must give us Mantua in a few days.

" In those different combats we took about 5000 prisoners, 57 of whom are officers, killed or wounded a vast number of men, took four stand of colours, and eighteen pieces of cannon, many caissons, several barges laden with pontoons, and a great quantity of scaling ladders, which the Austrian army had procured with the design of taking Verona by assault.

" We had several generals wounded, and two of them severely, viz. Lasne, Vignolle, Verdier, Gardanne, Bon, Robert, and Verne. The aid-de-camps of the commander in chief, Muiron and Elliot, and the adjutant-general, Vardeling, were killed.

(Signed) " ALEXANDER BERTHIER."

NEW-LONDON, *February* 9.

TALE OF DISTRESS.

At one o'clock in the morning of January 30, the brig Polly, Perez Chesebrough, master, bound into this port, ran on a reef at the S. W. end of Block Island. The boat being hoisted out, filled and broke her fast. At day break they were discovered by the islanders, who repaired to the beach, but having no boat, were under the necessity of remaining some time idle spectators of a shocking scene. Expecting no relief from shore, and believing to remain on board would be certain death, as the vessel had filled and began to separate, the captain determined to endeavour to swim to the beach, (distant but 30 or ten rods,) he threw himself into the sea, and was soon after followed by the mate, and a Mr. John Fullerton, of Kennebeck, who was a passenger. The captain and mate reached the Swath, and were drawn on shore much bruised, and to appearance lifeless; but Mr. Fullerton sunk, and his body could not be found. The humane inhabitants bore the captain and mate in their arms to a neighbouring house; and by proper treatment restored them to life. In the mean time others were busied in drawing a boat across the island, which in getting off, twice filled in the breakers; but by a third exertion, two noble spirited men, rowed along side; when they found John Gould, of Lyme, a mariner, had frozen to death; and dreadful to relate, a few moments preceding, a surge parting the quarter deck, a negro man fell into the opening, deep as his middle, and the succeeding wave closed the space so far, that they were unable to extricate him, and he was left in that agonizing situation to perish. The remainder of the crew, three negroes, were landed in safety. Soon after, the vessel went wholly to pieces.

The brig was owned by Messrs. Elisha Hinman, and Samuel Hurlbut of this city; had been with a cargo of salt to the southward, and not meeting a market, was returning home.—Insurance was made by the owners to Wilmington, when it ceased, owing to not having intelligence from the captain. The loss therefore falls heavy upon two enterprising and useful citizens. Captain Hinman insured in this city; and the underwriters have very generously relinquished to him his bond. Captain Hurlbut insured in Boston.

NEW-YORK, *February* 14.

By the ship President, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, papers are received to the 17th of December.

Mantua had never been taken in former wars—prince Eugene had his thousands slain before it, to no effect—but we are told by the last accounts, that a flag of distress was flying on its ramparts!

If Kleber's expedition, with 30,000 men, was to raise the siege of Kehl, and it had not before capitulated, we may rest assured that it will remain in the hands of the French.

Capture of Amboyna.

The London Gazette of Nov. 29, contains an official account of the capture of the valuable Dutch Asiatic islands of Banda and Amboyna, with their several dependencies, by the English squadron under admiral Rainier. The admiral found in the treasury of Amboyna, $1,112 rix dollars, and in store 515,940lbs. of cloves; in the treasury of Banda, 65,675 dollars and 84,777lb. of nutmegs, 19,581lb. mace, besides merchandize and other stores which have not yet been estimated.

The settlements obtained favourable terms; private property to be secured, and the servants of the former companies, and the administration of the government (the governors excepted) to remain unchanged.

The Telegraph, a London opposition print of Dec. 5, gives the following:

" The people of France (however fastidious the Directory seems in its treaty for peace) are very anxious to terminate the war. Lord Malmesbury went lately a little way from Paris to a dinner to which he was invited, the populace alarmed at this movement, stopt him, nor would they disperse till they were assured that he did not intend to depart the country. The people of France and England know their own interests, however the government disregard them."

Captain Coughlin, of the ship Goldsmith, reports, that the captain of the ship Jenkins from Marseilles, arrived in Delaware with the Americans released from Algiers, informed him that capt. O'Brien, who was captured on his passage from the United States to Algiers some time since, by a Tripolitan cruiser, had

demanded by the dey of Algiers, was delivered up, and had arrived safe at Algiers.

Annapolis, February 23.

"DIED, on the 14th inſtant, aged thirty-three years, at Summer-Hill, the ſeat of Mr. BRICE J. WORTHINGTON, JOHN G. WORTHINGTON, Eſq; the patient fortitude and reſignation with which he bore a painful illneſs for many years, evinced the confidence and aſſurance he had of a happy futurity, and of receiving the reward of a ſhort and well ſpent life in the boſom of his Saviour. The rectitude and fidelity with which he diſcharged the duties of his profeſſion gained him at an early age the confidence of the public; and the merits and many virtues of this truly amiable young man are beſt told in the diſtreſs of his relations, friends, and a numerous acquaintance, to whom his amiable and conciliating manners had endeared him. His remains were reſpectfully depoſited in the family burying ground on the Friday following."

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tueſday the fourteenth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, called CHELSEA, lying in Prince-George's county, the property of Mr. HUMPHREY BELT; this tract contains by eſtimation eight hundred acres, but will probably on a ſurvey be found to contain more. A plot of the land will be prepared, and it will, if neceſſary, be divided into two or more tenements. This land is ſituated in the foreſt of Prince-George's county, near the Brick Church; it is diſtant about ſeven miles from Queen-Anne, five from Upper-Marlborough, and eleven from the city of Waſhington; it lies nearly in a ſquare, is extremely level, and the ſoil is of the firſt quality, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, Indian corn, and ſmall grain; there is a conſiderable quantity of meadow ground, and a ſufficiency of timber; the improvements are valuable, conſiſting of a comfortable dwelling-houſe, with out houſes, and ſeveral tobacco houſes, and other buildings, ſuitable for a plantation, and there are on one extremity of the land a ſmaller dwelling, with out houſes. A more particular deſcription is not deemed neceſſary, as thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe this valuable eſtate, or any part of it, will have an opportunity of viewing it before the ſale. The terms of ſale are as follow: the purchaſer or purchaſers of the whole or of any parcel muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, for paying one half the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within nine months, and the reſidue within fifteen months from the time of ſale; and on the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchaſe money, the right, title, intereſt, and eſtate of the ſaid Humphrey Belt, and of the mortgagees, will be conveyed as directed by the decree.

WILLIAM KILTY, Truſtee.

February 22, 1797.

NOTICE.

Annapolis, February 20, 1797.

THE MAYOR'S COURT of this CITY will proceed to the appointment of a CONSTABLE on Saturday next. The ſalary is three hundred dollars per annum, and certain ſtipulated fees. All perſons inclined to ſerve are deſired to notify the ſame. The perſon appointed is to give bond and ſecurity, in the penalty of ſix hundred dollars, conditioned for the performance of the duties of his office.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, a black and white BULL, about three years old, and a black HEIFER, of the ſame age, neither of them marked. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BARBARA MAGRUDER.

January 7, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty ſeven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is ſituate between two and three miles from this city. There are ſeveral very beautiful ſituations and proſpects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overſeer's houſe, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has alſo ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

For SALE,

Two Likely Young NEGRO WOMEN, who have been brought up in the houſe, one a good Cook, Waſher and Ironer, the other a good Waſher and Ironer. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound my part of a tract of land, lying in ſaid county, called OBLIGATION, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding lands.

DAVID STEUART.

January 23, 1797.

In purſuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of this State, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday in March next, at the houſe of JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, in Chaptico,

THE ſeveral following tracts or parcels of LAND, late the property of TOWNSEND EDEN, deceaſed, and lying in Saint-Mary's county, viz. PARTNERSHIP, three ſeparate parts of BASHFORD MANOR, part thereof on the river Wiccomico, the reſidue commands a view of Patowmack river, and not more than one mile from navigation, in the whole containing upwards of 1000 acres; COTE'S ADVENTURE, part of NEALE'S LOT RESURVEYED, and WOLF HOLES, on this tract is an elegant brick dwelling-houſe; theſe lands are handſomely and well improved, moſt of them of excellent quality, and will rent, or may be cultivated, to great profit and advantage. They will be ſold on the following terms: The purchaſer to give bond, with ſecurity, to pay one half the purchaſe money, and intereſt, within one year from the time of ſale, and the reſidue of the principal, and intereſt thereon, within two years from the time of ſale, to be ratified and approved by the chancellor; and conveyances, in fee-ſimple, for the ſaid property, for all the eſtate, right, title and intereſt, in ſaid lands, which was in Townſend Eden, and now in James Eden, an infant, which hath deſcended to him from Townſend Eden his father, will be made to the reſpective purchaſers, on payment of the purchaſe money, and not before. A more particular deſcription of the ſeveral lands, with their reſpective advantages and incumbrances, will be detailed at the time and place of ſale. They will admit of diviſion into ſmall compact farms, and will be divided and laid off to ſuit purchaſers. The ſubſcriber will ſhew the ſaid lands, at any time, to any perſon diſpoſed to become a purchaſer.

RICHARD BOND, Truſtee for ſale of ſaid lands.

February 14, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Piſcataway, 1ſt January, 1797.

MRS. WALTER ADDISON, care of J. M. Clagett, Piſcataway, 2 letters.
Col. John H. Beanes, near Piſcataway.
Doctor Wm. Baker, Piſcataway, 4 letters.
Reverend M. Luis Bath.
Mr. Richard Brandt, Pomonkey Neck.
Mrs. Mary Duckett, Piſcataway.
The honourable George Dentt, Eſq; near Piſcataway.
Thos. Hanſon, Eſq; Hart Park, P. G. county.
Mrs. Elvia Hardey, Piſcataway.
Mr. John Toulſon Lindſay, P. G. county, Broad creek.
Mr. Robert Lawſon, Charles county.
Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, Piſcataway.
Col. Luke Marbury, near Piſcataway, 2 letters.
Doctor Robert Manning, Matterwoman, 2 ditto.
Mr. Nathaniel Newton, Piſcataway.
Capt. John Smith, Piſcataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called PREVENTION ENLARGED, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

February 9, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted to the late JAMES DICK, deceaſed, or to JAMES DICK and STEWART, are requeſted to make payments, as no further indulgencies can be given, and all perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtates are requeſted to bring them in, to

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } J. DICK.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Calvert county, on the evening of the firſt of February, negro JEM, twenty-two years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, well made, has ſmall features, very white teeth, and a down look when ſpoken to; had on when he made his eſcape a new ſheering ſhirt, old gray Bath coating ſailor's jacket, old gray broad cloth breeches, old negro yarn ſtockings, and a pair of negro ſhoes, capped with large nails in the heels and ſoles, and a half worn wool hat; he was hired two years ago to Mr. RICHARD PARROT, of George-town, and is well known in ſaid town and in Pohick in Virginia, where he worked when he was hired to ſaid Parrot. I expect he will change his dreſs and alter his name, and try to paſs as a free man. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for him, if taken up out of the ſtate, and if in the ſtate and ſecured in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS WILSON.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forewarned from harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid negro at their peril.

February 2, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell a number of young NEGROES, for CASH, or upon a SHORT CREDIT, on giving bond with good ſecurity.

C. STEUART.

WANTED,

A FEW thouſand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the firſt day of April next, they will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

CAPT. LEOd. COVINGTON, Maryland, Patuxent river.
Mr. Joſeph Macceney, merchant, Fig Point, Patuxent river, Maryland.
Mr. Clement Norris, St. Mary's county.
John Blackſtone, Eſq; St. Mary's county, Maryland.
Joſeph Sprigg, Eſq; Patuxent river, Maryland.
Mrs. Mills, near the Four Mile Run, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Saml. L. Smith, merchant, Fig Point, Patuxent river, Maryland.
Rev. Francis Walker, St. Mary's county, Chaptico, St. Andrew's Glebe.
Mrs. Wheetley, St. Mary's county.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wedneſday the 18th January, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouſe, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet ſix or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellow complexion; ſhe carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with ſundry other cloaths unknown; ſhe has attended the Annapolis market for two years paſt, and alſo the Methodiſt meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; ſhe may be harboured with her ſon, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if ſhe is lodged in any gaol, ſo that the owner may get her again, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro woman at their peril.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by the ſubſcriber, living near Snowden's Iron Works, a ſorrel HORSE, about fifteen hands high, has a ſmall blaze in his forehead, ſuppoſed to be ſeven or eight years old, trots and gallops, ſhod, new ſhoes behind and old before. The owner is requeſted to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

FRANCIS PRESTON.

February 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Caſh or Credit, LEASED or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DOVE, commonly known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY. For terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

Weſt river, February 6, 1797.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on the ſecond Tueſday of March next,

THE HOUSE and LOT, formerly the ſtore houſe of J. DICK and STEWART, late the property of J. Dick, deceaſed. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } J. DICK.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of April next.

JOHN BORDLEY, John Brice, ſen. Sarah Butler, Thomas Brewer, Annapolis.
James Cook, Joſeph Chaves, Henry James Carroll, Zachariah Cox, Nicholas Carroll, John or Elizabeth Conly, care of Wallace and Muir, Annapolis; John Creggs (2), London-town; Henry T. Compton, Patuxent.
Gabriel Duvall (2), Henry Hall Dorſey, care of Pinkney and Guyer, Annapolis; John Davidſon, Maryland; Bennett Darnall (3), Richard Darnall, Pig Point.
William Faris (2), Joſeph Forreſt, Mr. Frazier, Annapolis.
John Gwinn, Richd. Goldſborough, Frederick Grammet, Joſeph Green, care of Francis Clemenſts, Annapolis.
Jeſs Hollingſworth, Z. Hollingſworth, Annapolis; William Hughlett, Maryland.
Thomas Jones, Annapolis.
Mary Knowles, Elizabeth Knowles, George Knox, Wm. King, Annapolis.
Randolph B. Latimer, Catherine Lewis, care of Jonathan Pinkney, Annapolis.
James Machubin (2), Gilbert Murdock (3), John Miller, on board the ſloop Clariſſe, Annapolis; John Miller, near Annapolis; John Michael, Greenbury Point; Thomas M'Pherſon, Pig Point.
Edward Nickols, Annapolis.
William Pace, George Plater, Mary Prieſtly, Samuel Peco, Leonard Preſſell, Annapolis.
Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ridout (2), Abſalom Ridgely, Benjamin Ringgold, Annapolis.
Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Robert Smith, Annapolis; James Skinner, near Fig Point, [illegible]
Friſby Tilghman, Thomas Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Toft, near Annapolis.
John L. Wilmer (2), James Wharton, Richard Weſt, William Wells (2), Annapolis; John Waring, near Pig Point.

SAMUEL GREEN, D. P. M.

January 1, 1797.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, January 5, 1797.

ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly, at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
DECEMBER 27, 1796.

1st. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the State of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 27, 1796: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 29, 1796: Read the second time and assented to.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the agent of the state of Maryland, about the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, did grant unto a certain Smith Bishop, of Worcester county, a certificate for the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty pounds, the then circulating money of the state; and whereas since the death of the said Bishop, to wit, some time in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, the said certificate was lost by the administratrix of the said Bishop; this is therefore to give notice, that the subscriber, as guardian of Elizabeth, Hetty, and Sarah Bishop, the children and representatives of the said Smith Bishop, intends to petition the Governor and Council for the purpose of having the said certificate renewed, agreeable to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, "An act for passing lost certificates," passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

HANNAH BISHOP, Guardian.

December 21, 1796.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, some time in December last, a small bay HORSE, about twelve or thirteen years old, thirteen hands and an half high, with no shoes on, and no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CALEB DORSEY, of THOMAS.

February 3, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN HAMMOND, son of CHARLES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, to

REZIN HAMMOND, son of CHARLES,
Administrator of the aforesaid
JOHN HAMMOND.

February 6, 1797.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next, about two miles from the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 686 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; also a new stable, with other convenient out houses and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the said land is well-timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them situated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful prospect, and would answer to be sold separate from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may best suit the purchaser. Any one inclinable to treat for the said plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797.

N. B. If desired immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

THE creditors of STEPHEN STEWARD, senior, and STEPHEN STEWARD, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more requested to produce their claims, properly authenticated, to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of January next, and to appear at Mr. WHARFE's tavern on that day, in person, or by attorney, to receive their dividends, and enable the subscriber to close the settlement of said estates.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator.

Annapolis, December 19, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five-pond Ridge, containing 67¾ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 77¾ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113¼ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17¾ acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuse and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repose.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Resetted, containing 15½ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Resurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.

Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerstown, containg 13⅔ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapsco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapsco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's weadne store.

Also—sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of viewing the above lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 3d inst. as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of NAN; her cloathing is a stamped cotton jacket and petticoat, of John's spinning, and says she belongs to HUGH DRUMMOND. Also on Monday the 9th inst. was committed a negro man by the name of MOSES, his cloathing is an old blue coat, plush breeches, and yarn stockings, and says he belongs to HENRY WEST MILLER. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away in two months from the day of their commitment, or they will be sold for their prison fees, and other expences.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

January 9, 1797.

ABSCONDED from his service, in March last, an apprentice land called JACOB HUDSON, about five feet high, and well made, his cloathing cannot be ascertained as he carried away sundry articles. A REWARD of SIX PENCE and a LARGE COUNTRY POTATOE is offered to any one who will apprehend and put into confinement the aforesaid apprentice, so that his master gets him again.

RICHARD CHILTON.

Calvert county, January 14, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th day of October last, a negro woman named POLLY, but passes by the name of POLLY BUTLER, about twenty-two years old, well grown, and has a pleasant countenance; had on when she went away a white muslin jacket and petticoat, and a coarse wool hat; she has been seen in Annapolis; has a pass, which reads thus, "Permit the bearer Polly to pass and repass, in order to provide herself a master," signed by "William Tawneyhill." Any person taking up said negro, on securing her in gaol, so that I get her again, shall receive TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

ADAM YOUNG.

Montgomery county.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of THOMAS JENINGS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to administer on said deceased's estate, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

A Stray,

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, a dark bay MARE COLT, four years old, about twelve hands high, and has a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WOLTHE FILPS.

FROM the many trespasses (almost daily committed) on Primrose Hill, and the subscriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force against any one so offending.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, within two miles of Upper-Marlborough, a small black HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, seven years old, sore back, shod before, no perceivable brand, has the appearance of being worked. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ZADOCK DUVALL.

Will be landed to-morrow from on board the brig WILLIAM, from MALAGA, and to be sold cheap, wholesale, or by the box or package, at the store of

JOHN RANDALL.

Lemons in boxes.
Oranges, ditto.
Figs, ditto.
Bloom, Sun, Muscatel, and Lexia raisins in boxes and jars.
Green grapes in jars.
Soft shell'd almonds in frails and baskets.

Annapolis, 5th January, 1797.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living within two miles of Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, on the fourth of November last, a likely bay GELDING, eight or nine years old, I suppose him to be fourteen hands high and upwards, trots, paces and gallops, shod before, no perceivable brand, has a blaze face or star, and blaze, which I don't recollect, two white feet above his fet-locks; to the best of my recollection it is his left fore foot and leg, and right hind foot and leg, that is marked with white, upon a close examination he may be discovered to be full of white hairs, more so at the root of his tail. Any person delivering said horse to the subscriber, or giving information so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and for apprehending the thief, so that he be convicted of the felony, TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

ZADOCK DUVALL.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.